

FAIRFIELD COUNTY NEWS. TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS. (Continued from third page)

joyable party last Thursday evening in honor of her attractive house guest, Miss Elizabeth Hentz. The living room and halls were tastefully decorated in summer flowers carrying out the color scheme of lavender and pink. The evening was spent pleasantly in playing games and there was also an interesting "kitchen contest," in which the prize went to Miss Demmie Shanon. The hostess served delicious tutti frutti ice and punch. Miss Stewart and Mrs. J. F. Coeman assisted her in entertaining.

LEBANON.

The Auxiliary held its regular monthly meeting with Mrs. W. K. Turner last Tuesday.

Mr. Earle Stevenson spent the week-end in Rock Hill.

Mr. John Stone, of Atlanta, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stone.

Miss Margaret O'Donnell, of Chester, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stevenson last week.

Miss Louise Stevenson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sam Weir at Beaver Creek.

Mr. Charles May, of Columbia, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stone.

Messrs. M. B. and James Clark have returned from a trip through the mountains of North Carolina.

Mrs. J. K. Stevenson left Friday for the Pryor hospital, where she is to take treatment.

Master White Brice, of Chester, is spending a while with his aunt, Mrs. Maggie B. Turner.

Miss Thelma Chappell, of Bethel, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. L. D. Stevenson.

Mrs. W. W. Turner and children spent the week-end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, of Campbello.

Miss Flora Wilkes, of Chester,

spent week with Miss M. E. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter May, of Columbia, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stone.

Miss Maggie B. Turner, Mr. John Turner, Mrs. O. C. Scarborough and daughter spent last week-end in Chester with their aunt, Mrs. Margaret C. Brice.

The Sewing Circle met with Miss Johnnie Ruth Turner Thursday afternoon. A sewing contest was the feature of the afternoon. Each guest was given a kitchen towel to hem. The prize for the best towel was given to Mrs. J. C. Turner, and the booby prize was won by Miss Janie Turner. After the contest delicious refreshments were served, when, to the surprise of the guests, the engagement of Miss Floride Turner to Hazel Berry Pope was announced. On each plate was a "sham" sandwich in which was found a card disclosing the secret: "Turner-Pope, August 31, 1921." The hostess presented the bride-elect with a dainty gift.

UPPER MITFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Raines went home with Mr. Ratteree, of Rock Hill, Friday morning and took in the picnic and motored back Saturday. They report a very pleasant trip.

Mr. Fletcher Dye motored to Longtown Saturday and returned with Misses Dorothy and Catherine Matheson to stay a while with Mrs. W. P. Raines.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, of Mayesville, is visiting Mr. C. S. Ford for a few days.

Mr. Mose H. Mobley's family, of Columbia, spent a few hours at C. S. Ford's Thursday and Friday.

Miss Hattie L. Witherspoon, of Spartanburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Witherspoon.

Mr. James Lee Higgins has finished the road around the rock hills between Witherspoon and C. S. Ford & Son's land, with very little cost to the county and great pleasure to the travelers.

Miss Martha McDonald has arrived home from a short visit to friends in Lancaster.

Messrs. Robert and John McDonald kept "back" while their sister was away, but they were seldom at home.

Mossy Dale comes to Upper Mitford and he will be welcomed with a hearty handshake and a plenty to eat, as that is what the Upper Mitford folks are noted for.

The Rev. J. E. Brown delivered his first revival sermon Sunday evening at Bethesda M. E. church.

CAPTURED A STILL.

Shelton, Aug. 16.—Magistrate C. A. Dye and Constable W. H. Davis captured about 40 gallons of mash and a lard can near by about ready to make a run Monday afternoon. There was no clue as to who was making these preparations for the joy water. The outfit was destroyed.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of South Carolina,
County of Fairfield.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Winnsboro, Court House, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921, the following described property, to-wit: One certain Ford roadster automobile, number 73-024, levied on and sold as the property of Jno. B. Peay, defendant, in the case of Thomas Kellar, plaintiff, against Jno. B. Peay, defendant, to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs. Terms, cash.

JAMES MACFIE,
Sheriff of Fairfield County.

LOCAL WAREHOUSING OF COTTON ESSENTIAL TO ECONOMIC HANDLING.

(Delivered June 1, 1921, at the American Cotton Conference, New York City, by Hon. J. C. Rivers, Warehouse Commissioner, South Carolina.)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference:

In attempting to address my remarks to an audience composed as it is at present of those who are interested vitally in the welfare of the country generally, and especially at this time are directly interested in the subject of one of the nation's greatest production, that is, cotton, I am not unmindful of the fact that I am addressing an audience composed of students or those who have made a study of the needs which

pertain to this great subject. First, I wish to say to you, that we can not consider the subject, which I wish to approach without our minds running back to the farm or plantation upon which the production about which I wish to speak to you, come from. Therefore, we find the beginning of this production as one of the nation's sources of elementary wealth, which is produced by the Southern farmer by hard and toilsome labor, and by the expenditure of his means and energy, so that the resultant production becomes a part of his second nature. There, we see it picked and harvested from his fields, after a time of endless toil and labor, then ginned and baled and placed in marketable shape and condition. Several months have elapsed since the seeds were placed in the ground and the tiny weaklings of plants begin to spring up from the soil, to the time when the product from it comes into his hands ready to go to market. This length of time has been one to him of toil and thought, because, should he relax his vigilance, the crop is a failure, and the amount of his reward in the cotton he produces, depends upon the amount of intelligence and forethought he has extended in its care and cultivation; not only that, but the amount of the value of his products depends to a great extent upon how energetic in getting from the fields his crops, when it is ready for harvesting; and how much intelligence he displays in the proper handling of same after it is harvested.

That leads to my subject: when the cotton which he so energetically and intelligently has prepared for market by not allowing it to remain in the field after it has opened its fleecy locks to nature's sunshine and rain, to the time when it would be injured thereby, and is ready for market, and to go into the channels of commerce, he finds that already his neighbor's and near neighbors engaged in like calling are ready with theirs, and that along with him, they are placing a 12 months' and sometimes more, consumption of material for the market to be taken care of by somebody within a period of two or three months. Consequently, his creditors are calling him for his accounts, his family needs attention, which requires money which he expects to obtain from his year's work. To sell is to sacrifice and if he carries his production or crop home, he has no place to put it away from the exposure of the elements or deterioration and no place to store in which he can convert it into collateral to meet his immediate needs. This is where warehousing comes in and I wish to say that theory and the opinion of those who are not familiar with the actual conditions that prevail are very much at variance with the actual facts.

It seems that all the talk of warehousing cotton emanates from the dealer's viewpoint. That is, all the cotton grown is assembled at a few concentration points, immediately after it is taken from the fields. Such is not the case, nor can it be, because of the great volume of the crop, and the extremely short period of picking and ginning, which renders that an impossibility in so short a space of time. It can not be so assembled and concentrated in so large amount, in time to prevent damage by loss and exposure to climatic conditions, therefore, we have the charge of 75 millions of dollars to the crop as a result of weather waste by country damage, and which to my mind, is very well founded. In order to prevent this enormous waste and loss, from conditions which can not be prevented, the farm or community warehouse must be stressed and its importance brought to the front in any scheme that can be devised to prevent such a loss. As I have said before, the cotton which the farmer produces, on account of the enormous amount of toil and expense he has incurred in its production, is a part of his being, and, therefore, he refuses to part with the physical control of his identical bales until such time as he converts the same into actual cash. And before he will ship it away from his community to be placed in the melting pot for storage, he will either sell the same on an overloaded and cluttered market, and thereby add to the bad conditions and further depress the price, even if his cotton is not distress cotton as we call it in the South, or he will carry it back to his farm and allow it to lay around his premises unprotected from weather and fire. In my state, we are stressing the importance of the farm or community warehouse

to take care of such cotton, where the grower, under his own direction, can store his cotton until such time as the market conditions will justify the selling of his product and where he can have it properly graded and weighed before it is stored. Under such conditions, the product does not deteriorate, the bales, although having probably been stored for six or eight months, have been found to be in good shape, the fibre has not deteriorated, but has rather improved, and it can, from there be taken to the mills for manufacturing, or to the centralizing points for compressing and be there prepared for exporting to foreign countries. The farm or community warehouse, gentlemen, is to my mind, the solution of the problem of country damage. Let's quit talking so much about the large, well-equipped, sprinkled, storage houses for cotton. Those who deal in cotton, after it leaves the farmer's control, will look after that; but rather, to my mind, is the problem of caring for the crop before it goes on the market. The perfection of the warehouse receipt, for cotton stored in the name of the producer, by systems of checking, grading, proper authority in issuing so that the grower can realize on the cotton to some extent, for his needs upon the crop he has produced. This will be an incentive to him to care for the products and preserve it from the fearful toll he is now paying by reason of the cotton not being stored on the farm or in the community in which it is grown, and which we never can expect to be stored if we depend on the grower taking it great distances away from his farm, losing the identity of his product and all the control and say-

so in its care. The spot dealer can and does make arrangements to care for the cotton he purchases. The cotton mill people very properly provide for the care of their stock of raw cotton. The exporters and compress people as a general proposition have plenty of warehouse space, but the farmer and grower of cotton situated as he is, and must of necessity be, away from large reserve supplies of water, and not fitted with elaborate fire apparatus at his place of business, must depend upon taking care of his products which is gathered, if gathered in time to save loss or damage in the fields, and in a space of six or eight weeks, on the farm on which it was grown or in its immediate community. Otherwise loss from country damage will be the inevitable result, because it is a physical impossibility to get enough of it sold or otherwise collected together to prevent a great percentage of it from damaging in the hands of the grower, within the time it will take the market to absorb it and the consumers of the world to use it. We have, therefore, figured in our minds, when sneaking or thinking of cotton, and the loss resulting to it from country damage, as if it were an all the year crop, when the facts are, that cotton is harvested, if taken at its best, in a very short space of time, and then is either sold within the time by the producer, thus overloading the market with excessive offerings and with deflated values, or else must be shipped away from the community to be thrown into the melting pot of large storage systems and in most cases the identity of the actual bales are lost—costing freight, drayage and storage charges, which in most

cases, the grower can not understand. These are the actual facts as applied to the condition of cotton growers. These are the reasons why a penalty is placed on this great commodity for waste and country damage, and until we get out among the growers and show them and help them to store and care for their crops on their own farm, or in their own community, help them to get their crop in such shape that his receipt therefor will go current in the money markets as good collateral throw around them the safeguards of the law, and good business principles, we may expect to find the same loss from country damage as now prevails. For I say to you, that they will not part with the physical control of their sweat and toil into strange hands and suspicious environments for storage, preferring rather the loss it sustains under his own "Vine and Fig Tree," or selling and taking the loss on a depressed market. I thank you.

Same Old Story, but a Good One.

Mrs. Mahala Burns, Savanna, Mo., relates an experience, the like of which has happened in almost every neighborhood in this country, and has been told and related by thousands of others, as follows: "I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint about three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended it to dozens of people since I first used it and shall continue to do so for I know it is a quick and positive cure for bowel troubles."

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XXIII.—MAINE



OBSCURED in the haze of antiquity the old Icelandic sagas record a voyage in 1000 by Leif,

son of Eric the Red, who sailed from Greenland to Labrador and down the coast of Maine. The next probable voyage to this coast was by John Cabot in 1497 and later by his son Sebastian. It was, however, Capt. John Smith, the leading spirit of the settlement at Jamestown, who sailed as far north as the Penobscot and first drew a rough chart of it.

In the grant by James I to the Plymouth Colony Maine was included in their territory. Opposition to the Plymouth Colony arose among the king's courtiers and Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain Mason succeeded in obtaining for themselves rights to the country between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers. This they divided, Gorges taking the northern section. Meanwhile Gorges had sent over a small colony to the mouth of the Kennebec, but this settlement was soon abandoned. The first permanent settlement was made in 1625 at what is now York. Massachusetts objected to Gorges' claim and finally annexed all the territory up to Casco Bay and called this northern section the District of Maine. Maine was dissatisfied with the rule of the mother state and by 1820 succeeded in being admitted to the Union as the twenty-third state.

Maine was the first state to adopt prohibition. In the beginning Maine was strongly Democratic. It was largely for this reason that she objected to being ruled by Massachusetts which was Federalist. Since 1850, however, Maine has been decidedly Republican. It has six electoral votes for president.

The same Maine was so designated in the charter of 1639 in which Charles I granted this land to Gorges. It had already been commonly used by the sailors as distinguishing the mainland from the many islands along the shore. The nickname for the state is the Pine Tree State. Its area is 33,040 square miles, which is practically as large as the combined area of the other five New England States. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST EVERY MORNING

Hopes every man and woman here will adopt this splendid health habit.

Says a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it washes poisons from system, and makes one feel clean, sweet and fresh.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days head-achy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice the drinking of phosphated hot water before breakfast, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-checked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons in the bowels which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each

morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, sick headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning-inside bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.